We have recently met with several legal ance-dotes in the "Life of William Plum r," edited by the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, of Portsmouth. Mr. Plumer was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1787, when the administration of the law was very different from what it afterwards became. The judgments of the courts of New Hampshire at that day were based rather upon that system of local law to which the circumstances of the country and the genius of the people had given birth than upon the principles of English law. Most of the judges were not members of the legal profession, and during the Revolution neither of the two persons filling the office of Attorney General were lawyers!

Samuel Livermore was Chief Justice of New Hampshire from 1782 to 1790, and though bred to the law was not inclined to attach much importance to precedents, or to any merely systematic or technical rules of proceeding. In one of his charges he cautioned the jury against "paying too much attention to the niceties of the law, to the prejudice of justice." He was himself little governed by precedents. When once remir.ded of his own previous decision, in a similar case, he made no attempt to reconcile it with his present ruling, but dismissed at once the objection, with a familiar proverb, "Every tub must stand on its own bottom." He once decided that the English law reports, of a date prior to the declaration of Independence, might be cited in his court, not as authorities, but as enlightening by their reasonings the judgment of the bench, but that with English reports since independence was declared we had absolutely nothing to do!

Josiah Bartlett, a physician, was Mr. Livermore's successor as Chief Justice. Of him we are told that when the law was with the plaintiff, and equity seemed to him to be on the other side, he was sure to pronounce in favor of the latter. The object of the law being in all cases to do justice, as between the parties, that must, he said, be law which in any given case conducted to that end. It was, at any rate, better to be governed by a right principle than

by a wrong decis At a court held in Charlestown, N. H., soon after Jeremiah Mason was admitted to the bar, he put in a plea of demurrer, in a case in which Benjamin West, an oracle of the law, was employed for the plaintiff. West told the Court that he did not know much about demurrers. He rather doubted whether they formed any part of New Hampshire law; at any rate it was of evil example to introduce so unusual a mode of proceeding. The Chief Justice said: "Demurrers were no doubt an invention of the bar to prevent justice, a part of the common law procedure, but he had always thought them a

cursed cheat." One of the Associate Justices said "that the effects of a demurrer, if he understood it, was to take the case from the jury, to be decided on some question of law by the Court." "If that be so," replied the Chief Justice, "I am clean against it, as being fatal to the rights of the jury." your honor," said Mr. Mason, "there are, in this case, no facts for the jury to find." "So much the better," replied the Chief Justice, "they will all the sooner bring in their verdict, if the facts are indisputed." "Let me advise you, young man," he added, "not to come here with your new-fangled law; and, above all, not to suppose that you know how to conduct a suit better than Mr. West. You must try your cases as others do, by the court and jury." Judge Harrington, of Vermont, a common-sense

but most unlearned judge, is reported thus to have defined a demurrer: "A demurrer," said Harrington, "why, a demurrer, if I understand it, is where one party having told his story the other party says

Mr. Plumer's biographer narrates the following anecdote on the authority of Mr. Webster, who was Mr. Plumer was examining a noted quack doctor, whom he pressed rather hard, and from whom he could, at last, get no other answer to his inquiries than, "I do not know, sir.l' After this had been several times repeated, the question came, "Can you say, doctor, that, as a physician, you know any thing?" Changing at once the tone of pretended thing?" Changing at once the tone of pretended ignorance with which he had answered the former inquiries, he drew himself up to his full height and said with great confidence, "I know, Squire Plum-er, as much of medicine as you did of divinity when you were a Baptist preacher." This sally drew a smile from court and bar, and seemed to the audience to be a very fair hit. His examiner said very quietly, "When I found that preaching was not my proper business I had sense enough to leave it. If you, doctor, had possessed as much you would have you, doctor, had possessed as much you would have me the trouble of exposing your ignorance and pre-sumption in this case." The laugh was now on the other side, and the witness was dismissed crestfallen and discredited from the stand.

John Dudley, of Raymond, a trader and farmer, was a judge of the Superior Court in New Hamp-shire from 1785 to 1797. He was a man of keen sagacity and strong common sense. His mind was discriminating, his memory retentive, and he was a most extraordinary person. He had but little edu-cation and no legal learning. He was intent on doing substantial justice in every case. Theophilus Parsons said: "You may laugh at his law and ridicule his language, but Dudley is, after all, the best Judge I ever knew in New Hampshire." The following specimen of the conclusion of one of the charges of Judge Dudley will illustrate his ideas of the law. He addresses the jury in somewhat after this style :

"You have heard, gentlemen of the jury, what has been said in this case by the lawyers, the rascals! But, no, I will not abuse them. It is their business to make a good cause for their clients : they are paid for it, and they have done in this case well enough; but you and I, gentlemen, have something else to consider. They talk of law. Why, gentlemen, it is not law that we want, but justice. They would govern us by the common law of England .-Trust me, gentlemen, common sense is a much safer guide for us; the common sense of Raymond Enping, Exeter, and the other towns which have sent us here to try this case between two of our neighbors. A clear head and an honest heart are worth more than all the law of all the lawyers. There was one good thing said at the bar. It was from one Shakspeare, an English player, I believe. No matter; it is good enough almost to be in the Bible. It

is this, 'Be just, and fear not.'
It is our business to do justice between the parties, not by any quirks of the law out of Coke or Blackstone, books that I have never read and never will, but by common sense and by common honesty as between man and man. That is our business, and the curse of God is upon us if we neglect, or evade, or turn aside from it. And now, Mr. Sheriff, take out the jury, and you, Mr. Foreman, do not keep us waiting with idle talk, of which there has been too much already, about matters which have nothing to do with the merits of the case. Give us an honest verdict, of which, as plain common sense men, you need not be ashamed."

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—The slave trade flourishes amazingly. I have heard of four or five cargoes of Bozal negroes having been lander since I lest wrote you; the last but one, beyond Trinidad de Cuba, six hundred in number, has been seized by Brigadjer Morales de Rada, who happened to be in that vicinity, and who also made prisoners of all the parties concerned in the landing. They, with the Africans, are now on their way to this city. This, certainly, has the appearance of an attempt to put a stop to the African slave trade. The last cargo of Bozals was landed on a quay near Santa Cruz. It had been found impossible to effect their landing, without detection, on the main land of this island, and so they were landed on the quay. There is an improbable report that the steamship Pajaro del Oceano, (Ocean Bird,) now in this harbor, is being fitted up for a trip to the Atlantic coast. She would carry from fourteen to sixteen hundred negroes, and with her unrivaled speed could bid defiance to any British cruiser affoat. Three more American vessels have been sold to the Spaniards, and will most probably be employed in the slave trade. Two have already sailed with a "sea-letter," under the United States flag.

Cor. of the Louisiana Courier.

de of Realing and Harry, "A it slone, and it will

From the Setional Intellig NATIVE GRAPES OF NORTH-CAROLINA. The soil and climate of North-Carolina are pecu-liarly adapted to the growth and profitable culture of many choice varieties of grape. When the first colonists, sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, landed on Roanoke Island, off the coast of North-Carolina, they were charmed with the great abundance of grapes which greeted their eyes. In the quaint but forcible language of Barlowe, one of the leaders of this early adventurous band, "we viewed the land about us, being, where we first landed, very sandy and low toward the water-side, but so full of grapes as the very beating and surge of the sea overflowed them, of which we found such plenty, as well there as in all places else, both on the sand and on the green soil, on the hills as in the plains, as well as on every little shrub, as also climbing towards the tops of high cedars, that I think in all the world the like abundance is not to be found." This is not an overwrought pieture, applying, as it does, to the Scoupernong and other varieties in their na-

tive luxuriance. The original species of the grape are few, but the earieties are almost innumerable. A brief description of some of our more important native species and varieties will be here presented.

Scoupernong Grapes.—This is a variety of Vitia Rotundifolia. It is a white grape, very luscious and sweet. In the whole Albemarle region of North-Carolina it is found in great abundance. It attains its greatest perfection on the sandy soils of the eastern portion of the State, although it has been successfully raised in more elevated localities. A vine on Roanoke Island, said to have been planted there by the first colonists, covers nearly half an acre of ground, and bears abundantly to the extremity of its branches. According to a late eye-witness, "it con-tinues to grow, and only wants an extension of scaffolding. It should never be pruned; give it room and let it run." Seedlings from this grape, in most cases, show a propensity to run into the common muscadine, the usual specific type found in many States of the Union

THE CATAWBA GRAPE.—This is a variety of Vitia Labrusca, so called from the province of Labrusque, in France. The name, however, is a misnomer. It should have been called Vitis Americana, as it is distinct from any species of the Old World. This excellent variety originated on the headwaters of the Catawba river, in a mountainous portion of Western Carolina-the Switzerland of America. It is a red grape, with fine, aromatic flavor, and, in the language of Mr. Longworth, of Ohio, whose success in wine-making is well-known, is destined to prove a mine of wealth to many an enterprising citizen of the United States. A superior wine, the "sparkling Catawba," is now made from it, and its cultivation is extending into many localities of the South and West. Other varieties of choice grape are occasionally found in the western part of the State, embracing the counties of Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Burke, Buncombe, and others, all watered by the Catawba and its tributaries, only requiring skilful culture to bring them into notoriety.

THE ISABELLA GRAPE.—This is another variety of Vitis Labrusca. It was sent from Brunswick county, North-Carolina, to Col. George Gibbs, of Brookn, about the year 1810, and planted in his garden. The elder Prince first saw it there, some years afterwards, in a flourishing condition, and gave it the complimentary name of Isabella, after Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, wife of Col. Gibbs. Although not so highly esteemed as the preceding variety, yet it is still used as a table grape, and successfully raised in certain

localities. THE LINCOLN GRAPE.—This is also a variety of Vitte Labrusca. It originated a few years ago in Lincoln county, North-Carolina, and is regarded as no doubt, be turned to good account. There are still other varieties of this species of grape found in different parts of the United States, which our limits

will prevent us from noticing.

It will be thus seen that the low sandy soils of the eastern and the high table-lands of the western portion of North-Carolina have furnished their respective choice varieties of grape, the Scoupernong (Indian sweet-water) the representative of the one, and the Catawba of the other. And what, it may be here asked, prevents North-Carolina from becoming. at no distant day, eminently a wine-producing State? Blest by nature with a congenial soil and climate, success would surely attend well directed efforts in cultivating the grape. Let some of her enterprising citizens engage judiciously in the business, and ere long we may expect to see the tasteful addition of wine included among the staple commodities of the Old North State. C. L. H. Lincoln County, N. C.

REMINISCENCE OF NAPOLEON.-In 1810-that memorable year when Rome, Amsterdam, Dantzic, Antwerp and Paris were cities of the same proud empire-Napoleon had brought his young bride to Brussels, and was received with great enthusiasm and pomp. On the morning after his arrival, he re-viewed the troops of the garrison in the Allee Verte, and as the different regiments defiled before him re-marked a grenadier, who bore the checous of a serjeant-major. Tall and erect, his black eyes blazed, like stars, from a face bronzed by twenty campaigns, while an enormous moustache rendered his appearance still more formidable, or bizarre. When the line was reformed, the emperor rode up to the regi-ment of grenadiers, and called the sergeant to the front. The heart of the old soldier beat high, and his cheeks glowed.

"I have seen you before," said Napoleon, "your name?" "Noel, sire," he answered with a faltering voice,

"Were you not in the army of Italy?" "Yes, sire: drummer at the Bridge of Arcole."

"And you became a serjeant-major?" "At Marengo, sire."

" But since?"

"I have taken my share of all the great battles." The Emperor waved his hand, the grenadier returned to the ranks, and Napoleon spoke rapidly to the Colonel for a few moments-the quick glances of his eyes toward Noel showing that he was talking of him. He had been distinguished for his bravery in several battles; but his modesty had prevented his soliciting advancement, and he had been overlooked in the promotions. The Emperor recalled him to his side.

"You have merited the Cross of the Legion of Honor," said he, giving him the one he wore. "You

are a brave man.

The grenadier, who at this moment stood between the Emperor and the Colonel, could not speak; but his eyes said more than volumes. Napoleon made a sign, the drums beat a roll, there was a dead silence, and the Colonel turning towards the new knight who with trembling hands was placing the cross upon his breast, said in a loud voice. "In the name of the Emperor, respect Sergeant

Major Noel as sub-lieutenant in your ranks." The regiment presented arms. Noel seemed in a dream; and only the stern immovable features of the Emperor prevented him from falling on his knees. Another sign was made, the drums beat, and again the Celonel spoke,
"In the name of the Emperor, respect sub-lieu-

tenant Noel as lieutenant in your ranks." This new thunderstroke nearly overcame the grenadier; his knees trembled; his eyes, that had not been moist for twenty years, were filled with tears, and he was vainly endeavoring to stammer his thanks when he heard a third roll of the drums, and the

oud voice of the colonel-"In the name of the Emperor, respect Lieutenant

Noel as Captain in your ranks." After this promotion the Emperor continued his review with that calm, majestic air, which none who beheld him ever forgot; but Noel, bursting into a flood of tears, fainted in the arms of the colonel; while from the regiment came a loud, united shout

A Pag Too High. - A facetious gentleman traveling in the country, on arriving at his lodging-place in the evening, was met by the hostler, whom he

"Boy, extricate that quadruped from the vehicle. stabulate him, devote to him an adequate supply of nutritious aliment, and, when the aurora of shall illumine the oriental horizon, I will reward you with a pecuniary compensation for your amiable hospitality,'

The boy, not understanding a word, ran into the house, saying: "Master, here's a Dutchman wants to

CURIOSITIES OF MARTINETS OF INTERPRETATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY PROP Iwo clouds are not necessary for the pr of lightning, which is frequently discharged from a

solitary clump of vapor, when a connexion can be established with the earth. A French academician, named Marcolle, describes a case where a mere cloudlet, about a foot and a half in diameter, killed a poor woman by dropping a thunderbolt upon her head. It has been shown by Faraday that the electric fluid contained in a single flash might perhaps be supplied by the decomposition of one grain of water alone.

M. Arago has divided the lightning into three sorts. The first includes those where the discharge appears like long luminous lines, bent into angles and rig-rags, and varying in complexion from white to blue, purple, or red. This kind is known as forked lightning, because it occasionally divides into two branches. Charpentier relates a case where a flash severed into three forks, each of which struck points several hundred feet apart. Still more numerous furcations have been reported, for it is said that during a tempest at Landerneau and St. Pol de Leon twenty-four churches were struck, though only three distinct claps were heard. This was eight

churches apiece for the three explosions. The second class of lightning differs from the first in the range of surface over which the flash is diffused, and is designated as sheet lightning. Some-times it simply gilds the edges of the clouds whence it leaps; but at others it floods with a lurid radiance, or else suffuses its surface with blushes of a rosy or

violet hue The third class of lightnings are remarkable for their eccentricities, and have been made the subject of considerable attention among meteorologists, many of whom have denied their right to be treated as legitimate lightnings, they differ so widely from the ordinary sort of flashes. They exhibit themselves as balls or globular lumps of fire-not mo mentary apparitions, but meteors which take their own time, and travel at a remarkable rate. It is this incelerity which gives them their doubtful character, as an electrical bolt is supposed to be one of the leading emblems of velocity. Among other an-ecdotes related of this kind of lightning is the following incident which occurred to a tailor in the Rue St. Jacques, Val de Grace, about the year 1743. M. Babinet was commissioned by the Academy of Sciences to investigate the facts, and reported substantivily as follows:

"After a loud thunder-clap, the tailor being finishing his meal, saw the chimney board fall down as if beset by a slight gust of wind, and a globe of fire, the size of a child's head, come out quietly into the room, at a small height above the floor. The tailor said it looked like a good-sized kitten, rolled up into a ball, and moving without showing its paws. It was bright and shining, but he felt no sensation of heat. The globe came near his feet, like a young cat that wants to rub its master's legs; but by moving them aside gently he avoided the contact. It ap pears to have played for several seconds about his feet, he bending his body over it, and examining it attentively. After trying some excursions in different directions, it rose vertically to the height of his head, which he threw back to avoid touching his foce. The globe, elongating a little, then steered towards a hole in the chimney above the mantelpiece, where a hole received a stove-pipe in winter, but was now pasted over with paper. 'The thunder,' he said, 'could not see the hole; but nevertheless the ball went straight to the aperture, removing the paper without burting it, and made its way into the chimney. Shortly afterwards, when he supposed it had time to reach the top, it made a dreadful explosion, which destroyed the upper part of the chimney, and threw the fragments on the roof of smaller buildings, which they broke through. The tailor's lodging was on the third story; the lower ones were not visited at all by the thunderbolt."

Lightning, when it meets an obstruction in its course, frequently shatters the non-conducting ob-ject, dispersing and bursting substances as under in every direction, as if they had been charged with gunpowder. The stone pinnacle of a church in Cornwall was struck by lightning, and one fragment weighing three hundred pounds was hurled sixty yards to the southward, another four hundred yards the north, and a third to the southwest. In 1838 the top-gallant mast of her Majesty's ship Rodney was literally cut into chips by a flash of lightning, the sea being strewn with the fragments as if the carpenters had been sweeping their shavings overboard. Sometimes, in striking a tree or mast, the electric fluid will sice it into long shreds or filements, so that it will appear like a huge broom or a oundle of laths. Lightning bolts will occasionally dash through resisting objects by tearing great open ings, as in a Cornish church, where apertures were made in the solid wall of the belfry fourteen inches deep, and as if cut out by art. In other instances small holes are drilled which are surprising for their perfect circularity of form. Window panes have been frequently pierced in this fashion without af-fecting the rest of the glass. In forming these aper-

tures, a burr or projection is left upon the edges.

Juvenile electricians are in the habit of making holes in cards by passing discharges through them, when a burr or projection will be observed on both sides of the orifice. Sometimes a single discharge will produce two holes in a card, each puncture marked by a single burr, one on the upper and the other on the under side of the card. In some in stances the result are such as to suggest that a flash may be split up into several fiery filaments before it striks an object. In 1777 a weathercock of tinned copper was hurled by a thunderbolt from the top of a church ir. Cremona, and, upon inspection, was found to be pierced with eighteen holes; in nine of them the burr was conspicuous on one side, and in nine it was equally prominent on the other, while the slope

of the burr was identical in all. Among the curiosities of lighting are what is termed "fulgurites," or tubes, which the lightning con-structs when it falls upon a silicious spot, by fusing the sand. They may be called casts of thunderbolts. In some hillocks of sand in Cumberland (England) these hollow tubes have been found from one-fiftieth to two inches in diameter, tapering perhaps to a mere point. The entire extent of the tubes may be thirty feet, but they usually separate into numerous braches, and have the appearance of the skeleton of an inverted tree. They are lined with glass, as smooth and perfect as if it had been made in a glass-

THE SWEET USES OF ADVERSITY .- You wear out our old clothes. You are not troubled with many visitors,

You are exonerated from making calls. Bores do not bore you. Spooners do not haunt your table. Itinerant bands do not play opposite your win-

No tradesman irritates you by asking "Is there ny other article to-day, sir?" Begging letter-writers leave you alone. Impostors know it is useless to bleed you.

You practice temperance. You swallow infinitely less poison than others. You have saved many a debt, many a deception, any a headache. And, lastly, if you have a true friend in the world you are sure in a very short space of time to learn

The death of Eugene Sue has awakened a feeling in Paris among his old rouge friends which is really singular to witness. Sue was socially popular. He spent money freely, emulated Veron in his dinners, had the finest turn-cuts and the greatest number of mistresses, and altogether, was a valuable man to gay Paris. Now that he is dead, his disinterested resignation of all pleasures, his preference of exile itself to allegiance to a government he disliked, are considered and quoted as proofs of "the greatest abnegation of self of which the soul of a Frenchman is capable!" Even at Annecy, where he died, the persecutions to which his Juif Errant had given rise in the church did not relax its activity, for it e died that a girl of the commune was placed under the ban of excommunication for having made him a dozen fine shirts! A beautiful example of Christianity in the

The Cooperstown Journal tells us of a man whose sister informed him that he had not long to live, and suggested that he might not feel entirely prepared for that event. "Why should I be afraid to die?" he asked; "I never voted a Whig ticket in my life!"

nineteenth century!

THE CAUSES OF THE INDIAN BEVOLT.

The belief seems to be gaining ground in well-informed circles in England that the revolt in Bengal was instigated by Mohammedan intrigue, and that the story of the cartridges was a cunningly-devised scheme to excite the farntical prejudices of the high caste (Brahmin) soldiers, and by thus causing the only class with arms in their hands and capable of making a stand to forsake their colors, to effect a temporary junction between the Mohammedane and temporary junction between the Mohams Hindoon, the avowed object of which is to break the yoke of the foreigner, while the real object is to restore the ancient dominion of the Mogul Emperora. Apart from the mutiny of the soldiers, and the excesses of which they were guilty, there has been no act of the Hindoor which indicates and settled purpose, so far as they are concerned; while the only really revolutionary acts that have been committed denote an attempt to restore the Mogul dynasty, in the person of the King of Delhi, and avenge the wrongs of the King of Oude and other Moslem princes, whose territory has been annexed by the British government. Next to Delhi, the ancient seat of the Mogul empire, the rallying point of the rebels is Lucknow, the capital of Oude, the most recentlyannexed Mohammedan territory. The time chosen for this attempted restoration of the Moslen rule is the hundreth anniversay of Clive's great victory at Plassy; and if these leading facts are viewed in con-nexion with the tradition which is said to prevail in Bengal, that the Koomphanie Sahib shall reign for one hundred years and then be overthrown, and with the mysterious distribution of cakes and the lotus-flowers among the villiagers and the native soldiers, and the suspected complicity of the de-throned King of Oude and his minister, as well as that of other Mohammendan princes, and the Mussulman conspiracy at Calcutta and Allahabad, it does not appear a violent presumption to suppose that the Molammedans are the chief instigators of the revolt, although the Hindoo soldiers have been the most prominent actors in it. If this view of the question be accepted, it would

also explain in a great measure the cartridge excitement, and how so apparently trifling a pretext has produced such mighty results. Among a people so notoriously excitable and fanatical as the high caste Hindoos in all that relates to their social distinctions and religious observances, no more effectual means to excite them to revolt could have been taken than to convince them that it was the design of the British government to force them to become Christians by making them violate one of the most sacred of their religious observances, and thus reduce them from their high social position as priests to the wretched condition of Pariahs or outcasts. To comprehend the terror with which high caste Hindoos regard this degradation, it should be known that, from the moment a Hindoo becomes a Pariah, he is denied the common rights of humanity; he is de serted and loathed by his wife, parents, children, and friends; his property is forfeited; he is excluded from all the charities and social connexions of life; and his very touch is considered contamination. It matters not that the offence was voluntary or the reverse, the punishment is the same, and no subsequent act of the offender, no amount of contrition, can ever restore him to his former position. To use for a vile purpose any part of the revered idol of Hindoo worship-the cow-would be visited with this fearful punishment, and be considered one of the greatest acts of sacrilege that a Hindoo could commit. It would appear almost incredible that this reported attack on their religious belief by the British officals should obtain such universal credence among the Sepoys; but the impression that it was the design of the British to overthrow their faith does not date from the alleged discovery of the ofve substance in the cartride of the State, or self immolation of widows, the permission of widows to remarry, the establishment of English schools for native children, and the rapid spread of European ideas and institutions which have taken place within a few years, have generated a deep-seated distrust of the designs of the government, and rendered it much more easy for interested intriguers to persuade the Sepoys, who are brought most immediately in connexion with the government, that it was the intention of the latter to coerce them into a breach of the laws of caste, as a preliminary step to the total overthrow of their idols and religious institutions. To make the rumor more credible, and at the same time establish a community of feeling between the Hindoos and their Mussulman comrades the latter pretended that pig's fat, which they hold in religious alborrence, was mixed with their cartridges, for the same purpose as bullock's fat was mixed with those of the Hindoos.

In the absence of positive evidence, therefore, a to the real cause of the revolt, it is probable that it originated with the Mohammedans, the former masters of India until dispossessed, by the British. It such prove to be the case it may add to the difficulty the British army will have in subduing the outbreak, but it will by no means add to the danger to the British dominion in India. The Mohammedans constitute but a small portion of the population of Bengal. The non-military Hindoos of that presidency continue well affected, and when once the Sepoy rebels have been brought to justice and punished, there is little chance that the Hindoo population will be induced to aid in their own subjection to their most grievous and tyrannical foes, or that they will forget what they had to suffer under the Mohammedan dominion, when they were constantly a prey to every lawless Mahratta chief or Mussulman lieutenant of the Mogul tyrant. Their present lot may be hard and oppressive, but it is incomparably bet-ter than that which they had to endure before the establishment of British dominion.

DELHI, IN INDIA. - The seat of the new rebellion against the British authority in India bas a melancholy history attached to it, certainly for the last six hundred years. The Philadelphia Ledger says: It is supposed to have been a capital of some importance for more than 2,000 years. But it was not till about the year 1,000 that we first read of it as the capital of Hindostan. Situated on the Jumna. the most important branch of the Ganges, as high up as latitude 28 deg., it must formerly have been one of the most beautiful as well as magnificent cities in the world. Here, at the close of the fourteenth century, Tamerlane, the Tartar, entered with his merciless army, and, seated on the throne of India, received the homage of its princes to his standard. After which it was pillaged and cruelly destroyed. By degrees it partially recovered, and, in 1647, Shah Jehan, the grandson of Acbar, removed the seat of his empire back from Agra to Delhi. Here he built, on the banks of the river, a noble castle and palace, at the cost of above \$3,000,000, inscribing on marble, in letters of gold, "If there be a paradise upon earth, this is it." The gardens cost \$5,000,000.

One hundred years later, in 1738, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, being refused \$150,000,000 for the ransom of the city, destroyed 100,000 of the inhabitants, and collected more than double that amount of booty. Since that time it has been plundered time and again, till little of its former magnif-icence remains. Instead of 2,001,000, its former population, there are now but about 100,000 inhabitants. Its affairs were probably at the worst just before the city was entered by Lord Lake, ever since which the government has been conducted nominally by the King of Delhi, but really by the English resident. There is a college established there with 470 students, a printing office, and an observatory. Now the news comes that all the Europeans have been massacred.

The reigning family, we believe, still boasts its lineal descent from the house of l'ameriane. These princes have long, however, been quite impotent and dependant upon the protection and bounty of the British government, especially since the defeat of Bowlub Row Scinda, in the neighborhood. It is no doubt with a view of appealing to the historical associations connected with the former greatness of the city and province of Delhi, that the greatness of the city and province the city, whose revolting regiments have seized the city, whose ruins, extending twenty miles each way, remind the citizens of the bespoiled splendor of their former

Mr. Horatio King requests us to state that he was completely ignorant of the nature of the communication sent through him to the President. He received it through the mail, accompanied by a note from a percent to him unknown, politely requesting him to have it delivered to the President. Mr. King sent it to the private secretary of Mr. Buchanan, with a note stating that he was unaware of the contents of the packet.

Water and Joseph of Johnston of Phina. In the case of the most conscious objects in the case Rhinegra.—
If occupies quite an eminence, north distance from the Rhine, and the whole mansion, standing in the the Rhine, and the whole mansion, standing in the the Rhine, and the whole mansion, manding in the midst of vineyards, is seen for some distance by the river. The house was built in 1716, and is more remarkable for the line view obtained from the balcony and terrace than for either its size or adamments. The Prince, in fact, seldom occupies it. Its history is quite interesting. It belonged at first to the monks, being attached to the Abbey and Convent of St. John's, and many a firm stoup of wine did they secure from it. In the beginning of the present century the ownership was vested in the Prince of Orange, but Napoleon gave it away for him to Marshal Kellermaun, without even condescending to consult him or ask his consent.

him or ask his consent. At the close of the war it changed hands once more, and in 1816 was presented by the Emperor of Austria to his favorite Prime Minister, Prince Metternich. The cellars are very extensive, but it is difficult to obtain admittance to them—perhaps there are mysteries there which they think ought not to losed. It is no more certain that all is not gold that glitters than it is that every beverage tasting and looking like wine is not wine really—the pure juice of the grape. The ground around the chateau is too precious as a vineyard to be laid out in gardens; hence there is no attempt at adornment. No trees are allowed to grow, on account of shading the vines, except on the north side, where no grapes are attempted to be raised. The best grapes grow close under the wall of the house, and, indeed, partly over the cellars. The peculiar species most priz-ed and cultivated is the Riesling. The management of it at all seasons requires the most careful attention. The grapes are left until they are thoroughly ripe-in fact, as long as they will bang on the vine-which in fact, as long as they will hang on the vine—which renders the vintage of Johannesberg usually a fortnight later than an other place in the Rhinegau.

The vinedresser is not satisfied with ripeness; he waits until rottenness has almost ensued; and whaterer is lost in quantity, by this delay, is considered to be more than regained in the strength and body of the wine. So careful is the gathering that those which fall to the ground are picked up by a peculiar instrument contrived especially for that purpose. One of the facts in regard to this celebrated estate which will most surprise the reader is its small extent. It embraces only about seventeen acres. All the wine, even of this small space, is not equal, but that of each of the small compartments into which it is divided is kept separate, and even in the best years there is considerable difference in the value of the different casks. Its produce amounts, in good seasons, to about forty butts, valued at 80,000 florins, equal to \$36,270. A cask containing 1350 bottles, has been valued as high as 2200 florins. The highest price ever paid was 18,000 florins per cask of 1350 bottles, which is a little more than \$5,50 of our currency, per bottle. The purchasers were George IV. and the King of Prussia, each a moiety. In bad years the juice of the grapes is never put in the cellars, but sold at once for what it will bring in the market; but the good wine is stowed away in casks until it is ripe, and then bottled and stamped with the prince's signet and sold in the different cities of Europe; of course, principally to the nobies. It is a question whether a single bottle of real Johannes berg has ever reached this country.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS. RALEIGH, Sept. 4, 1857.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners. for the City of Raleigh, held this evening. Present, William D. Haywood, Esq., Mayor: Messrs. H. D. Turner, A. Adams E. Smith, Edw. Yarborough sr., Richard H. Battle and Thomas H.

Briggs, Commissioners, An account of Thomas Johnson, for quarrying stone for the city, amounting to \$16 45, was presented, read, and on motion allowed. An account of Charles Manly, Esq., for hire of

wagon, amounting to \$12 50, was allowed. An account of A. Adams, for money paid Jackson Mitchell, for cutting corner stone for the city, amounting to \$8, was allowed.

An account of Messrs. Overby & Riley, for work on Sexton's lot amounting to \$19 45, was on motion An account of A. M. Gorwan, Esq., for printing,

amounting to \$23 25, was allowed.

An account of Wm. Chavis, for putting in pump stocks in wells, amounting to \$12, was allowed An account of Dr. J. H. Cooke, for Blacksmith's work, amounting to \$13 06 was allowed.

A communication was received from a committee of the Sons of Temperance, of Concord Division, asking permission to hold their meetings in Metropolitan Hall, was read, and on motion of Mr. Battle, the request was granted, for the present, by their paying rent at the rate of fifty dollars per annum. Messrs. Towles and others communicated that they would sell to the Board what furniture they had in the hall, that they were disposed to purchase,

On motion, the clerk was directed to issue an or der for the purchase of the settees and stove, at the price designated in their communication.

The petition which was laid on the table at the last meeting, concerning the digging of a well on Market square near the Mayor's office, was taken up, and after interchange of opinions, or motion it was or-dered that Mr. Murray locate and contract for the same, of the same size as the one recently dug near

On motion of Mr. Turner, the Board refused to remit the charge imposed by the Board, and paid by Mr. Cantwell, on his stoops, &c., &c. The bill of complaint and injunction, of Charles

Manly and R. M. Saunders and others, filed in the court of equity of Wake county, against the city of Raleigh, and the answer thereto being read, it was ordered that the said answer be put in as the answer of the corporation under the seal thereof.

On motion, the Board adjourned. J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

THE PRESENT COTTON CROP.-In 1855 the spring was early and of even temperature; the cotton crop was planted at the usual time, came up with little delay with good stands, and grew off rapidly, nothing having occurred to retard its growth from the time it came out of the ground until it was gathered. We have no date by which we can arrive at the precise time when the plant was killed by frost, but our recellection is is that it was after the first of November. The produce of that year was about 3,350,000 bales.

In 1856 the Spring was also favorable, the crop was planted at the usual time; came up in good stands with little delay, and grew off well, and nothing materially damaging happened till the equi-noctial gale of the 31st of August. A killing frost came on the 1st of October. The crop was about

The present year, 1857, we had a very cold spring, and frosts extending as late as the 6th of May. The consequence was that but a small por-tion of the cotton in South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and East Mississippi, which was up at that time, failed to be killed or seriously damaged, and the earliest we have in any portion of the cotton region, save on the coasts of Florida, Louisiana and Texas, came up after the first frost of the 23d of April. This put the entire crop all of one month behind the crops of the two former years, and it now stands precisely at that point in every portion

of the cotton region.

Admitting that frost keeps off as late as it did in the fall of 1855, it is still a month behind that crop, and cannot come up in yield to it, by all of two hundred thousand bales. It is impossible for the seasons from this time out to be more favorable than those of 1855. Everything now is decidedly favorable to an early frost-more so than at the same time last year, and should it so happen that a killing frost makes its appearance by the first or fifth o

October, the crop cannot reach 2,500,000 bales. In 1855 and 1856, cotton was being picked in Alabama and Georgia in the latter part of July. In the former year the first bale was received in Cothereafter wagons with two to four bales were arriving daily, and by this time in August of both years, the receipts were hundreds daily. Up to this time we hear of no one picking or having enough open to pick. Indeed the planters are now saving fodder, and will not be ready to go to picking before September. Columbia (6a) Sen.

According to the articles of war, it is death to Wash. States. | stop a cannon ball.

Onext, at the City of Morehand, will be sold at public anext, at the City of Morehand, will be sold at public anext, at the city of Morehand, will be sold at public anext, at the city land off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terrainess of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, at Beautiert Harbor, N. C., immediately

Carolina Railroad at Beassiert Barbor, S. C., immediately at the Athanic Comm.

The various Reports of the U. S. Count Survey establish the great excellences of this Barbor, for facility of entraced depth of uniter and security from unied and wave, whilst Root Month communications by water and land mass make this a great communications by water and land mass make this a great communications by water and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those pent inland sense—the slike marle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine harbor through Core Sound our the north, whilst Bogue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

gions lying south.

The A. S. C. Reilwood which will be ready for use by the first of Jinstery next, passes through the entire length of the city to its wharf in 16 feet water at low inde, and one.

of the city to its wharf in as feet water at low tide, and cannects with the great N. C. Railroad (of which it is a continuation) at Grideberough.

The R. C. Railroad, among the best in the Union, see miles long, is completed to Charlotte, where it connects through the Boath Carotine and Georgia Railroads with Atlanta, and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Rississippi Valley by the net-work of all the railways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East-Tennessee Railroad.

The port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. It. ego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude.

The port of Beamfort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. It.

ego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude;
and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will
reach Simughai, the nearest great port on the eastern on
tinent: therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be construced, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this
new city become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the

East Indica?

Two short railroads will connect the two great Couldeds of the State, lying on the north and south of the North-Carolina Railroad, with that road; and it is candidatily ex-Carolina Railroad, with that road; and it is condently ex-pected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city; if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaing port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entre deput" between the north and south, to when our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut. Marry, refers in his unrivaled statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Guif of Mexico.?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with sait wa-ter; its climate is salubrious; its sen breeze and sea-barbing

delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine charbents designation, its distance which support will make it a pleasant watering place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots.

nd to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once; and one italists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at up J. M. MOREHEAD. President of Shepperd's Point Land Co.

August 25, 1857.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Situated on Common Street, opposite the Cherity Hospital.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES IN THIS Institution will commence on Monday, the 2d November, 1867, and continue five months. FACULTY.

Erasmus D. Fenner, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Anthony A. Peniston, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

Thomas Penistee, M. D., Prof. of Chn. Med and Ameni-Samuel Choppin, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Issue L. Crawcour, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and

Medical Jurisprudence.

Howard Smith, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Thereforeties, John M. W. Picton, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Wo-

men and Children.
D. Warren Brickell, M. D., Professor of Obstetres. D. Warren Brickett, M. D., Professor of Obsteries.

Cornelius C. Beard, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Theodore S. Clapp, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

The Dissecting Ro ms will be opened on the 15th of October, or earlier, if Studenth are in attendance and desire it. Clinical instruction will be given daily in the wards of the

Charity Hospital, and three times a week at the College Dispensary.

The College is located within thirty steps of the Charity spital, an advantage not possessed by any other College in this country.

The Faculty of this Institution are amongst the dair

The Faculty of this Institution are amongst the dely elected Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and according to a last Act of the State Leg siature, "shall at all times have free access to the Hospital, for the purpose of affording to their Pulpits practical illustration of the subjects they teach."

The great aim of this Institution is, not only to thoroughly inductrinate the Student of Medicine in the fundamental principles of Medicine by abstract Lectures, but, by drilling him daily at the bedside of the sick man, to send him forth at once qual fied to recognize and to treat Disease.

forth at once qual fied to recognize and to treat Disease. For this great purpose, the Charity Hospital, situated at our very door, affords opportunities unequalled in this The Faculty can confidently assert that dissecting material is more abundant in New Orleans than elsewhere, and that Practical Anatomy will be thoroughly taught in the Institution. Besides spacious, well-ventilated and wallighted Dissecting Rooms for the use of Students, a large and

well-arranged private Dissecting Room is fitted up for the es-pecial use of practitioners who matriculate in this Institution. The Professors will take pleasure in aiding the Students to procure cheap and comfortable board and lodging.

Amount of Fees for the full Course of Lectures. \$108.00 Matriculation Fee (paid but once)
Dissection Fee

Graduating Fee
Graduating Fee
For any further information Address
E. D. FENNER, M. D., Dean of the Ficulty.
No. 5 Carondelet street.
New Orleans, July 29, 1857. GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON Co., N. C. WE HAVE MADE SUCH ARRANGEMENTS WITH this Seminary that we can greatly aid in the educa-tion of young ladies of limited means, especially if they wish to become teachers.

I. Our plan embodies these leading features: ist. It pro-poses to educate such as are not as adequately provided for, if provided for at all, in any other Female Institution in the South. 2d. It involves no humiliating conditions. 3d.

the South. 2d. It involves no humiliating conditions. 3d. It is a self-sustaining plan. We are governed as follows, in regard to applicants for aid. White we do not confue ourselves to any class, we will give the preference to, ist, such as can be qualified in one year to teach. 2d, such as will secure at least one paying pupil for the institution. 3d, the daughters of ministers of all denominations. We require full information as to their age, health, experience in teaching, if any, disposition, manners, piety, and the amount ing, if any, disposition, manners, piety, and the amount they can pay in advance on their board and tuition. We will credit a limited number of first class applicants, when necessary, with the entire amount of their board and tu-

II. We will credit many other deserving applicants with

II. We will credit many other deserving applicants with all the expense of their tuition, except twenty dollars a year. If they will pay their board, and twenty dollars an aually, on their tuition, and furnish their own books and materials for ornamentals, we will indulge them for the balance until they can teach and pay it. Board is \$6 per month, exclusive of washing. Such young ladies as prefer it, can do their own washing; and then the expense of board and tuition to be paid in advance, would not be over \$40 per session of five months. The balance would be so time. These loan pupils are entitled to all the privileges of others in the Institution.

And III. We submit atome of the considerations which should influence all classes to patronize this Institution. Set. We are educating a class of young ladies that will be of great benefit to all the other pupils. 3d. Our ability to educate this class will be in exact ratio to the patronage we receive from others. 4th. We shall employ teachers ompetent to instruct in all the branches, solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best female institutions of the South, 6th. Our system of physical training. Tth. Healthiness of locality. 8th. The blessing of God which has attended our first session.

For further particulars, address the undersigned at Wil-

For further particulars, address the undersigned at Wil-mington, N. C. WM. J. LANGDON. 1195-wiy.

PASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS RESPECTFULLY TO IN-form the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding coun-try, that he has JUST OPERED a NEW CLOTHING try, that he has JUST OPECED a NEW CLOTHING try, that he has JUST OPECED a NEW CLOTHING try, that he has JUST OPECED a NEW CLOTHING as a Book-Store, one door above CARE'S HOTSL, where will always be found a large stock of GENTLEMEN'S READY MADE CLOTHING, put up in the best style and WAB-MADE CLOTHING, put up in the b J. W. COLE, Agent.

May 26, 1857. 100 Plows and Straw Cutters for Sale. "Buy chesp and plow deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have bread and money to spare or to keep."

FEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, THAT
Sam selling, and will continue to sell, low for cash,
or a thort time to punctual customers. I have in store
a though lot of Candles, Leather and Shoes, together with a
general assortment of Family Groceries, such as Sugar,
Colleg, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Heal, and Corn, best
old and common Liamors, Wines, &c., &c., which I will sell
wholesale or retail. The selling see for yourself, 4th door
north side of Hargett Street and an determined not to be
undersold by any one.

undersold by any one.

Thankful for past favors I beind by fair dealing and strict
attention to business to marit a confineance of the same.

JORDAN WOMBLE.

1177—

Rabigh, March 24, 1857.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF A Chaminal School by a young man who has had some experience in teaching, and who can give good references as to qualifications, de. Small school product. Address, J. J. W., Mason Hall, N. C.

"September 1, 1857.